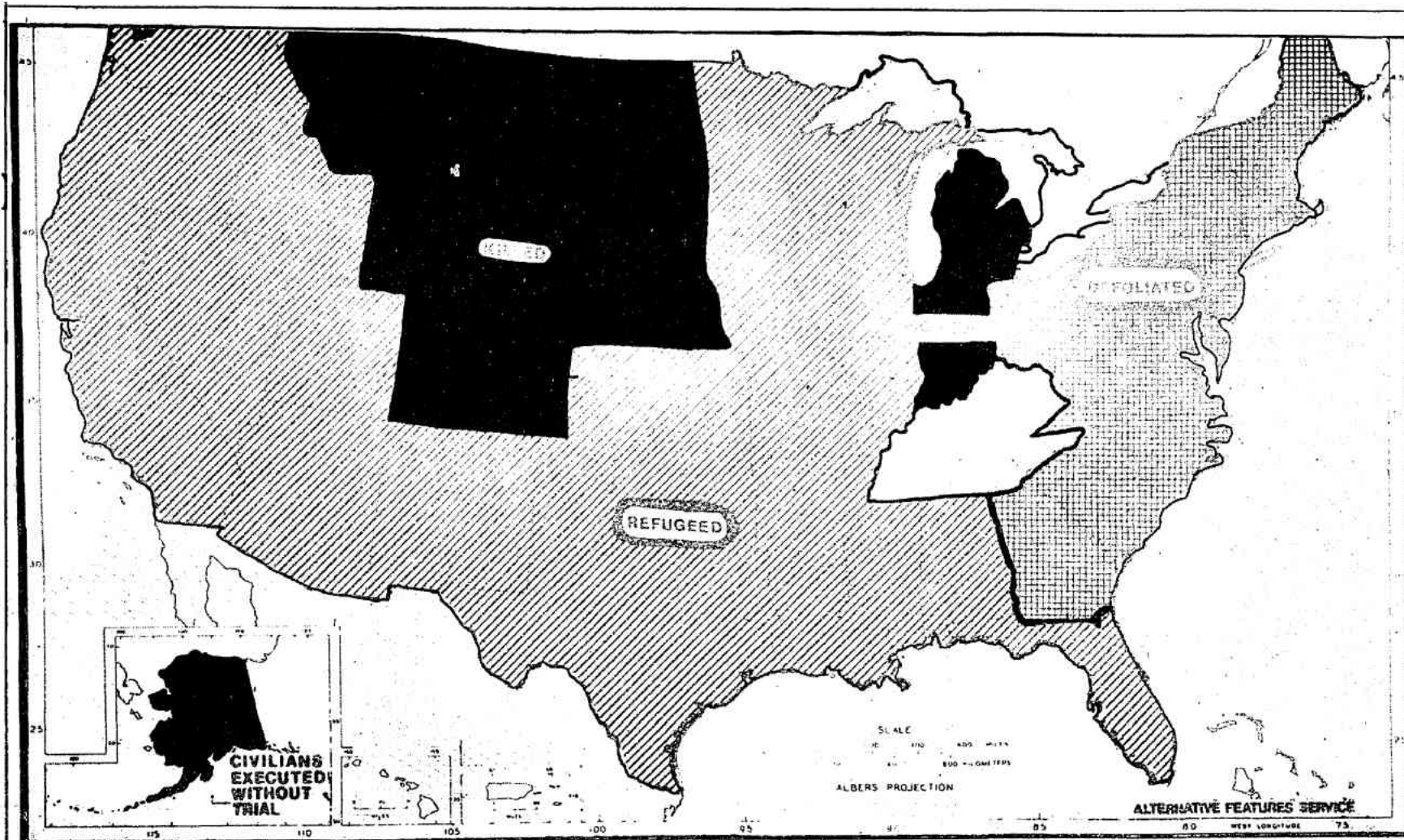


woroni



Statistics on war have a way of sounding like just so many numbers. This map was designed to help

understand the magnitude of the Indochina War by showing what would have happened had an amount

of damage equivalent to that done in the south of Vietnam been inflicted on the United States.

Figures from the south rather than either the north, Laos, or Cambodia were used for all project-

ions because of the greater availability of data and because it is the country the US ostensibly set out to protect.

Thieu...

On December 2, 1972, the Australian electorate demonstrated, among other things, their rejection of the policy of support for the corrupt Saigon regime by throwing out the right-wing coalition Government which had been one of General Thieu's principal foreign allies and propagandists.

Subsequently, Thieu and his "godfather" Nixon have had to accept very unfavourable terms in the cease-fire agreement signed in Paris on January 27. These accords put the seal on the heavy defeat inflicted

on American military and corporate imperialism by the Vietnamese army and people in their epic struggle for national unity, independence and freedom.

Where the snake's head has passed, the tail will eventually follow. In the meantime, however, General Thieu and his accomplices in Saigon and Washington will do their utmost to wreck the ceasefire and ignore its provisions, hoping to find some way of staving off the collapse of the Saigon edifice. Given the nature of the Amer-

ican political and military system, Thieu's best hope of regaining full-scale American military support lies in presenting himself as the only alternative to a Communist government in all of Vietnam. In practice this means the elimination of all political groups based on anything but his own brand of fanatical right-wing militarism.

In South Vietnam there are many moderate political and religious groups whose leaders should provide the "third force" in the tripartite council specifically mentioned in the Paris

accords. Before last June Thieu was trying hard, without much success, to gain the support of these people, but late last year, after "legalising" his dictatorship by assuming special powers under martial law, he launched a wave of arrests, torture and murder which encompassed all those suspected of favouring a compromise to end the war.

The result of the latest wave of arrests by Thieu's army and police has been the addition of up to 50,000 names to the already-swollen lists of political prisoners, who now number over 200,000. Needless to

say, the conditions of their imprisonment are of an almost mediaeval brutality, with some modern refinements in the techniques of torture, to which every one is routinely subjected. The signing of the Paris agreement, far from ending the agony of these prisoners, has put their lives in the most deadly peril. Faced with the possibility that he may have to release some of them, and with the fact that they are now his mortal enemies even if they were not before being arrested, Thieu has set out to eliminate them by one means or another.

Burchett...

Mr Wilfred Burchett, journalist, alleged traitorous pinko & cobbler/digger blue of Chou en Lai, Henry Kissinger & Phan Van Dong, arrived March 7, 9.20 am at Canberra Airport. He was press conferenced, by the "Canberra Times", whose correspondent asked to know more on the PRG. "Who are they?", "there headquarters are in Hanoi, aren't they?" etc. The Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) is the political and administrative representative of the Commo's South Vietnam.

Secretary General of the UN, Curt Waldheim, has urged all governments to recognise the PRG on the same basis as the Saigon Regime. He suggested the PRG send an observer mission to the UN again on the same basis as Saigon. It is recognised by 21 governments, including the bureaucracies in Peking and Moscow. The US administration wish it not to exist, therefore, as previously with the PR of China, it is ignored officially. Mr Burchett was in Paris from the inception of negotiations on Vietnam. On 27 January

1973 when an agreement was signed (for the US to stop bombing the north and withdraw troops), he was in Hanoi. He gave a Lecture at the International Relations Department, ANU, and a Public meeting at the Hughes Community Centre to approx. 120 people at 8pm Thursday March 8. He began with his impression of events witnessed in Hanoi when confirmation of the bombing cessation was received and continued with an analysis of the Paris agreement and its effectiveness. Hanoi was ablaze with banners

and flags greeting the end of the bombing. Within 5 or 6 days of the signing of the agreement, the Vietnamese celebrate TET, the Year of the Buffalo. TET is the Vietnamese equivalent of Christmas & New Year, this year was especially significant. The people who had come through this trial of strength with one of the Superpower's, felt nobody would attack them within the lifetime of babies being born that TET period. Mr Burchett emphasised the significance of the agreements

through Vietnamese eyes. The withdrawal of US troops within 60 days of the agreement being signed, would mean for the first time since French troops landed at Da Nang in 1859, 114 years ago, no foreign troops would officially be on Vietnamese soil. The on paper recognition of the unity & territorial integrity of Vietnam is in the first chapters of the agreement. This time as distinct from the 1954 Geneva agreements, the US government and the Saigon administration have signed the accords.

ctd. page 3

News

Who's financing the PLLAENND extravaganza's? Is God responsible and will the NCC be next?

* * * * *

The police have no longer got a regular fulltime guard on the South African Embassy — at the demonstration last Friday, 30 people walked to the steps of the building, knocked on the front door, got no answer and proceeded to paste placards all over the lovely white facade, hoisted a placard up the flagpole, and threw a note tied to a stone through an open window. Eventually the police arrived and dispensed with posters and protesters.

* * * * *

"Crap", "bullshit" and "codswallop" were the 3 expletives used by James H. Leedman (Liberal) when Woroni suggested to him that the PMG had not been completely honest and open in its Black Mountain report.

Leedman proved the "without debate" motion in the Advisory Council that the Black Mountain Tower proposal be supported. The motion passed by 6 votes to 5 has left the "talk-shop" Advisory Council further discredited as a representative or well advised body.

Anne "I'm the most liberated woman in Canberra" Dalgarno, seconded the motion. Both genuinely believe that they have views generally accepted by the community.

* * * * *

It is understood that ASIA is no longer supplying information to the Commonwealth Government after Senator Murphy paid his respects a fortnight ago. Other agencies known to be refusing information to the Commonwealth is the Victorian Special Branch, the NSW Special Branch and the Queensland Special Branch.

One of the reasons why this situation has developed is the habit the Commonwealth Police have been adopting of issuing as press releases the more sensational Croat information supplied by the various Special Branches, whilst of course neglecting to release the disclaimer at the bottom saying that this information is merely bar-chatter and that little or no credence is being placed in it.

* * * * *

WARNING!

Last night a young woman was attacked whilst walking along Barry Drive on her way to a meeting near Childers Street. The man grabbed her in the lighted street and dragged her off into the bush near North Oval; where he attempted to rape her.

* * * * *

Letters

Sir,

Articles, like that written in last week's Woroni by Mr Padgham, do more harm than good to a "cause". My letter refers in particular to one section: the paragraph beginning, "Sir Keith Hancock attacked the German concept..."

This displays contemptible inaccuracy and a puerile inability to answer arguments without resorting to abuse, not to mention what can easily be described as a racist attitude. It is ridiculous, though not amusing to see the "concept of putting towers on every elevated spot" depicted as German (sic; I would perhaps have described it as catholic.

I also wonder how Padgham arrived at the conclusion that there was only one German in the audience — the author of this article either has a remarkable imagination or really extraordinary power of perception! Furthermore, the German gentleman had a valid point: there has been no referendum on the subject of the tower; People tend rather to quote personal opinions, which, being subjective, are liable to inaccuracy when applied to others. By claiming that those present at the meeting were a fair representation of Canberrans, one would be assuming far too much, and unless all people are represented, there can be no democracy.

(One more point: the constitution of the Weimar Republic displays far more notion of democracy and democratic ideals than Australia's!)

To others, who, like me are wholeheartedly against the tower, the subject of this letter may appear trivial, but by association with such blatantly ignorant remarks as those discussed here, our movement can only suffer. If therefore, Mr Padgham claims to object to the proposed tower, I suggest he publish a written apology.

Neal Hardy

Dear Editor,

I enclose a copy of a letter we have received this year from a Major Findo Mpofu who is being held in detention in Rhodesia. He has written to AUS asking that we provide him with some financial assistance towards his academic studies.

I wonder if you would be so good as to publish this in your newspaper and to advise people that donations for this person may be sent to me, c/- AUS in Melbourne. By the way, please don't be put off by the extraordinary address he has used for AUS. This is in fact a very old address of about 20 years ago which is still listed internationally in certain places.

Neil McLean,
President.
AUS

Dear Sir,

I wish to find out about the nature and the scope of assistance your Union may offer to a person in my position.

I am a detainee here at Gonakudzingwa in Rhodesia and have been as such since 1964. At present I have just been registered for a Bachelor of Arts Degree with the University of South Africa and hope to begin my academic studies at the beginning of the year 1973.

The problem facing me at present is of obtaining enough finance which will enable me to purchase the required books and other necessary and relevant reading materials. Some of the items concerned cannot even be found here in Rhodesia at the moment.

I shall be most grateful to hear from you as I am very anxious to go through my studies which would be very difficult without some financial assistance.

Major Findo Mpofu.

Epistle to the Editor,

Dear comrade Helen,

I desire to have it known that, without expressing any opinion one way or the other about articles signed by Jack Crowford, I am not he.

While I appreciate the special reasons why the person chooses to adopt a pseudonym, any material which I submit to Woroni will bear my signature.

Jack Waterford.

Dear Friend,

Statistics collected by the Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights reveal that since 1967:

- * 4,000 Palestinians have been sentenced to jail by Israeli military courts;
- * 10,000 Palestinians have been held in administrative detention;
- * 16,000 Palestinian homes have been destroyed;
- * 800 Palestinians have been deported arbitrarily;
- * hundreds of thousands of Palestinians have become displaced, many of them for the second time in their life.

We have been asked by Dr. Israel Shahak to give this publicity, so that people around the world will voice their protest against the atrocities committed by Israel against the Arab people of Palestine.

Yours
Rachel & Benjamin Merhav
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It was a pleasure to see some of the more responsible people from this town presenting a peace setter image by indulging in the Union Bar last Friday night. One was a known policewoman and her two friends had a very sly (sty?) smell. It takes little imagination to assume why they were present.

* * * * *

The Chinese Embassy staff recently arrived in this fair metropolis have assumed an extremely quiet gait in their activities. Occasionally a gaggle will be seen resplendent in khaki Maoist suits behind the wheel of a second-hand valiant, their Embassy car.

They have gone to the extent of deciding to dwell out in the sticks of Mawson, presumably to have some peace to plan diplomatic strategy.

Hope is high that a quick neat assimilation will occur into Australian society, especially since the forty flats negotiated last Saturday are only a short nip from the Mawson pub. Its taken me five years to get a basic grounding in about a dozen national languages in order to play pool in Canberra pubs. I don't suppose one more will hurt.

* * * * *

Word has it that El Presidente Refshauge has already picked his 1973 Vice-President. (i.e. over two weeks before the SRC elections). Obviously Richard is confident that the 1973 SRC will be as subservient to his every wish and whim as was the 1972 one.

.....Anyway, the lucky lad is one BILL SALTER, a second year arts student and a person not too well known around the campus. A note to Bill Obviously you were selected for a reason. See if you can figure out what that reason is. A note to the forthcoming SRC Isn't it nice to realise your independence from controls. A note to all students.... Isn't it nice to see democracy functioning efficiently.

* * * * *

Well, at least someone already has the new SRC's membership and officers planned. Whether Refshauge has or can, is, of course a different matter. Perhaps the unnamed author had forgotten that the SRC is a student-elected body and that the vice-president is elected by all the members of the SRC. Few would defend the present SRC from the accusations of subservience, but to accuse the student body of the same is both arrogant and unwarranted. As for the future SRC, it is as independent as it makes itself and we can only hope that it will be successful.

The literate Bill

STUDENTS' ASSOC'TN.

Bureaucracy Supplement
by Michael Marks

Students' Representative Council (SRC) Table 1

Executive	Other SRC Officers
2 President	7 Publicity & Information
3 Vice-President	8 Activities
4 Secretary	9 Woroni Editor
5 Treasurer	10 Director of Student Publications
6 AUS Secretary	11 Director of Clubs & Societies
	12 Communications
AUS Officers of the SRC	Others on SRC
13 Friendly Soc.	39 Undergraduate Rep on Council
14 National Affairs	
15 International	
16 Abschol	
17 Travel	
18 Incoming Delegations	
19 Cultural Affairs	
20 Welfare	
21 Education	
22 Environmental Action	

Structure of the ANUSA, the SRC and their committees

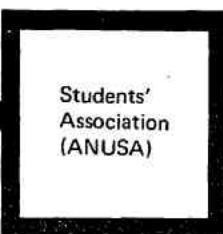


Table 4

ANUSA Representative Committees
33. Activities
34. Recycling
35. Housing
36. Student government

Table 2

Committees of SRC (made up of SRC members plus members of ANUSA)	
Standing Committees	32. Lennox House
27. Finance	38. Childers St. Complex
28. Cultural Affairs Committee	Ad Hoc Committees
29. Clubs and Societies	30. Committee on Semesters
31. Loan Fund	37. CAC-SRC Relations

Table 3

Non-SRC Officers (These are AUS Officers)
23. Overseas Student Service
24. Social Action
25. National U Correspondent
26. Papua & New Guinea

FUNCTION of the ANUSA, the SRC and their committees

The Students' Association is formed from all undergraduates in the University about 4000 students. The chief executive officer of the Association is the President (elected to a full-time position in September each year); he also becomes President and Chairman of the Student Representative Council which is the governing body of the Students' Association. All SRC decisions can be overruled by general meetings of the ANUSA, but are not automatically brought to a meeting unless they are of special importance to all students. (e.g. Selection of Vice-Chancellor, Teacher evaluation, Aboriginal Embassy, Radio Station, Conscript issue etc.)

The SRC is composed of 14 elected members: one from each faculty, one from Forestry, and eight general representatives (they are elected each year in April). 2) Three ex-officio members appointed to the SRC - the President, Woroni editor, and undergraduate representative on Council. 3) Co-opted members appointed by the SRC, either because of their position (e.g. Cultural Affairs Officer, Abschol, etc.) or for special expertise. (see Table 1)

The ANUSA and the SRC, on its behalf, works for the betterment of students, in areas such as welfare, education, social issues, Bush Week, Orientation Week, special activities, publications, assistance to and encouragement of clubs and societies, etc.

Most of the work of the SRC is carried out by members, with specific portfolios, to which they are elected by the SRC itself. The SRC may

appoint its own members to these positions or other persons with special interest to other than Executive positions. Last year the OSS, Abschol, Cultural Affairs and PNG Officers were appointed from non-SRC members. (see Table 3)

These persons may later be co-opted to the SRC in special cases. General Meetings of the ANUSA sometimes appoint ad hoc committees to report on matters of special interest to students in a year at a specific time, e.g. cheap housing, recycling, student government, etc. (see Table 4)

The SRC also appoints committees to carry out detailed work, e.g. to write a submission on semesters, to make grants to or recommend affiliation of clubs and societies, to grant student loans, etc. Some of these are standing committees which operate over a wide range of matters continuously, e.g. CAC, Childers Street Hall Complex Management Committee, Finance Committee, etc, others are appointed for a specific purpose or for a specific time, e.g. the future of CAC and its relations with the SRC, admission to Lennox House, etc. (see Table 2)

HOW ONE OBTAINS A POSITION ON THE ANUSA

(Key to Letters used)

- (A) Elected to SRC in April each year by general election from membership of Students' Association. (All positions held on the SRC are decided by internal election, except for the President).
- (B) Co-opted to the SRC from the Students' Association (becomes ex-officio SRC member).
- (C) Appointed to the position by the SRC.

(D) From general election of Students' Association held in April each year.

(E) Elected each year from Students' Association in September.

(F) Appointed by election at a general meeting of the Student Association.

(G) Made up of 3 CAC members appointed at general meeting of CAC, plus 3 SRC members, plus Cultural Affairs officer (Chairman).

(H) ex-officio (is a member of the Students' Association who becomes a member of the SRC without standing for election).

WHAT ARE THESE POSITIONS ON THE ANUSA (for explanation of letters)

SRC OFFICERS table 1

- 1 ANUSA (consists of all undergrad. students).
- 2E President (Richard Refshauge) trustee of Association, in charge of liaison with Council & AUS.
- 3A Vice-President - stands in the President.
- 4A Secretary - Minutes Secretary of SRC and ANUSA meetings, in charge of liaison with Woroni (articles, advertise meetings).
- 5A Treasurer, Trustee - in charge of accounts, writes up budget for ANUSA.
- 6A AUS-Sec. - liaison officer with AUS in charge of ANU Committee, goes to AUS Councils (which are the governing body of AUS).
- 7A Publicity and Information Officer in charge of advertising student activities (Bullsheet).
- 8A Activities Officer - organisation of activities on campus (e.g. Daddy Cool concert, Speakers such as Dr. J. Cairns etc).
- 9H Woroni - ex-officio officer, editor of Woroni.
- 10A Director of Student

Publications (DSP) - controls all student publication i.e. censure, and control of any Woroni articles that could bring legal action.

11A Director of Clubs and Societies (DCS) - chairman of committee of clubs and societies, controls all grants to affiliated SRC clubs. In charge of promotion & communication of clubs and societies on the campus.

12A Communications Director - Director of Radio programme Inside Out, and in charge of liaison with Radio Club.

AUS OFFICERS table 1

- 13A Friendly Society - deals with AUS Health fund, and AUS pharmacy.
- 14A National Affairs - concerned with matters such as conscription, Aust. environment, and foreign ownership.
- 15A International Officer - concerned with AUS relations overseas, penfriends and correspondence with overseas students. Headquarters of AUS is in London.
- 16B Abschol - Aboriginal Affairs.
- 17A Travel - in charge of publicity and co-ordination of AUS travel service.
- 18A Incoming delegations - concerned with visits of overseas students (i.e. Japanese and Russian delegations).
- 19B Cultural Affairs officer - liaison between CAC and SRC. Arranging campus tours through Aquarius.
- 20A Welfare Officer - concerned with both AUS & ANU welfare services (i.e. Dental Service, Library, and Health Service).
- 21A Education - Liaison between SRC and Council Committee on Education. Concerned with such matters as part-time students, Summer Courses, timetable, examination assessment.
- 22A Environmental Action Officer - Concerned with such matters as recycling on campus.

NON SRC OFFICERS - AUS POSITIONS table 3

23C Overseas Student Service (OSS - co-ordinates such clubs as Malaysian Students' and Hong Kong Students' Association)

24C Social Action - Community Social Service, takes part in activities such as taking out derelict aged students, underprivileged students, knock appeals.

25C National U - ANU's correspondent with the National U.

26C Papua & New Guinea - Co-ordinator with AUS, deals with such matters as granting scholarships and publicising Papua & New Guinea.

OTHER SRC MEMBERS (No Office) table 1

39H Undergrad. Representative on Council - elected in August each year, becomes constitutional member of SRC ex-officio.

COMMITTEES OF THE SRC

STANDING COMMITTEES table 2

27C Finance Committee (ANUSA Pres/Treasurer SRC, Director of Clubs & Societies, SRC Secretary, and elected members of Students' Association (who become ex-officio SRC members - controls the day to day finances of the Students' Association, and makes recommendations to the SRC on financial policy).

28D Cultural Affairs Committee (CAC) is the Cultural Affairs Committee of the Students' Representative Council and the co-ordinating body for cultural clubs on campus. Its primary function is the disbursement of funds to affiliated clubs, but it also engages in entrepreneurial activities of its own in the form of CAC Concerts on Campus. Last year it was instrumental in staging the Don Burrows concert and, to a lesser extent, Synchronos '72. CAC also maintains a close liaison with the University Administration, and is responsible for presenting student views on cultural activity, for instance to the Users Committee of the Arts Centre Complex (due for construction in 1973-74). (see Appendix 1).

29C Clubs and Societies Committee (ANUSA President, Director of Clubs & Societies, SRC Treasurer) - Looks after the allocation of grants to clubs and societies, administers SA policy on promotion of student extra-curricula activities. (see Appendix 2)

38C Childers Street complex. (ANUSA President, Treasurer SRC, Director of Clubs and Societies, Cultural Affairs Officer SRC and Administration Secretary ANUSA (Di

Supplement
(continued)

Riddell.) - controls the use and upkeep of the Childers Street complex, including the hiring out of rooms to clubs and societies, and the hiring out of the Childers Street Hall.

31C Loan Fund Director: - Administers loans to students in need.

32C Lennox House (ANUSA President, Loan fund Director) - Controls the admission to Lennox House.

AD HOC COMMITTEES
table 2

30C Committee on Semesters - A Committee of interested persons from the SA & RSA, investigating the implications of a

semester system, in order to present a submission to Council. ("Evaluation of the Semester System").

37G CAC-SRC Relations - Representatives of both bodies that work together to promote activities of all clubs affiliated to SRC & CAC (and the budget allocation for them).

ANUSA REP. COMMITTEES
table 4

33F Activities Committee to sponsor visiting speakers, seminars etc. (usually of political nature).

34C Recycling Committee Has looked into methods of recycling on campus and in the Union in particular.

35F Housing. Set up to investigate student housing problems, administer

expenditure of up to \$1500 for needy students and investigate future plans for Reid & Lennox Houses.

36F Student Government - Set up to investigate alternate methods of government to replace the SRC. It presented its report in 2nd term 1972.

APPENDICES Clubs affiliated with CAC and the SRC

APPENDIX 1. CAC AFFILIATED CLUBS

Chamber Music, Choral Society (SCUNA), Creative Arts Group, Film Group, Folk Music Society, Childers Street House Committee (in charge of Childers Street), Jazz Society,

Literary Society, NUDE (Modern Dancing), Photographic Society, Poetry Society, Prometheus, Stage (Post Grad Theatre), Public Speaking Society and Debating Club. (Tarrus Excretus), Theatre Group.

APPENDIX 2. SRC AFFILIATED CLUBS

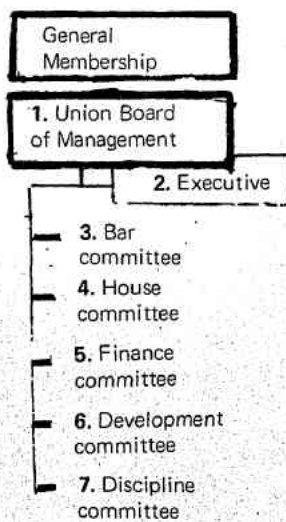
Abschol, A.F.S. Returnees, Chess Club, Classics Society, Consumer Affairs, Draft Resisters Union, Drinking Society, Economics Society, Environment Society, Evangelical Union, Falange, Forestry Students Society, Geographical Society, Geology Society, German Club, Good Book Society, Highly Esteemed, All leather Goon Society, Historical Society, Japanese

Club, Law Society, Liberal Club, Left Alliance, Linguistic Society, Malindo, Monarchist Society, Muslim Students Association, Newman Society, Overseas Students, Part Time Students Association, Political Science Society, Psychology Society, Society for Religions, Radio Club, Russian Club, Right to Life, Students Christian Movement, Science Society, Sociology Students Society, Social Action, Trainee Teachers Association, Women's Liberation, Zero Population Growth, Parents on Campus, World University Service in Action, Labour Club, Legal Referral Service.

Union Board of Management.

STRUCTURE of Union Board of Management and Committees

The principle bureaucratic body of the Union is the Board. The Board delegates power to five committees, and there is also an Executive which may make some decisions in lieu of the Board.



The day to day running of the Union is in the control of the Union Secretary (appointed by University Council) and his staff.

1. Union Board is made up of:

- a). Ten members appointed from the general membership of the Union by election in 3rd term each year).
- b). Six members appointed by their respective organisations. The Bursar (or his Rep), The Vice-Chancellor (or his Rep.), one person appointed by Council, one person appointed by ANU Staff Association, one person appointed by the Students' Association, one person appointed by the Sports

PARTICIPATION The structure that allows student involvement in the universities' decision making process

1. The Main Bodies

At the apex of this structure is the university governing body, the Council¹. It consists of some 43 members - nominees of Federal Parliament; nominees of the Governor-General, members of University Staff, Professors or Deans

Council of ANU Sports Union, one person appointed by the Research Students.

2. Executive is made up of 3 board members, elected by internal election of the board. They are the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, 1 Member of Board. Their job is making short term decisions, that have to be made between board meetings.

3. Bar Committee is made up of the Union Boards Chairman or Deputy Chairman, the Secretary to the Union, 2 members of the Board, 1 member appointed from the general membership of the Union. The function of the Bar Committee is the responsibility for the running of the bar and liquor services established by the Board, provided that the Secretary may require any decision to be referred to the Board before implementation.

4. House Committee is made up of the Chairman, the deputy Chairman, 2 members of the Board, 3 members appointed from the general membership of the Union.

The function of the House Committee is to advise the Board of Management on the provision and use of Union facilities within the building and conduct such other business as is referred to it by the Board.

5. Finance Committee is made up of the 3 Trustees

of the Union, the Deputy Chairman, the Bursar (or his Rep.), and 2 members of the Board.

The function of the finance Committee is to consider and report to the Board on all matters affecting, directly or indirectly, the finances of the Union and such other matters as are referred to it by the Board.

6. Development Committee is made up of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman of the Board, and up to 5 members from general membership.

The function of the development committee is: 1) to investigate and report to the Board on the long term planning of the physical facilities of the Union; 2) to estimate costs and suggest means of financing this planning; 3) to deal with such other matters referred to it by the Board from time to time.

7. Discipline Committee is made up of 3 members, at least one being a board member, plus a Chairman (not necessarily Chairman of the Board).

The function of the discipline committee is concern with any breaches of any rules made by the Board of Management other than procedural rules relating to the manner of government of the Union, binding on Committees of the

Union Board.

Decision of the Discipline Committee shall be by simple majority but in cases of equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

The Discipline Cttee shall have the power to fine members up to \$50 (fifty dollars) for the breaches of Union Rules. The Discipline Cttee shall have power to exclude non-members from Union premises.

FUNCTION of Union Board of Management and Committees

The function of the Board is the management and control of the Union. The Board has power to:-

- 1.a) conduct the affairs of the Union; b) control the use of the premises and property of the Union; and c) do such things as it thinks fit for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Union.
- 2. a) cause books and accounts to be kept for the Union in a form determined by the Council; b) arrange for the books and accounts and any vouchers to be audited each year; and at such other times as the Council directs, by a person approved by the Council; and c) furnish to the Council such financial statements and reports on the general activities of

the Union as the Council requires; d) borrow money and give security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Union.

3. The Board may appoint a committee or committees consisting of members of the Board, with or without other persons.

4. The Board may, by resolution either generally or otherwise as provided in the resolution, delegate to such a committee, to a member of the Board or to the Secretary, all or any of its powers other than this power of delegation.

5. A power so delegated is revocable by resolution of the Board and does not prevent the exercise of a power by the Board.

6. The Board is the authority appointed by the Council in respect to the Union premises and as such it may make orders not inconsistent with the University "Liquor (Halls of Residence and University Union)" Statute.

Interested in cheaper food in the Union? Interested in lower fees in the Colleges and Halls? Got any bright ideas on how to do it? Send them to the Union Board Sub-Committee on Bulk Foods. c/- Union Office.

ALL IN TOGETHER.

from the School or Institute and two student members, one elected by the Undergraduates and the other the President of the Students' Association. **The Standing Committee** of Council is a smaller group of council members (numbering 11, including the ANUSA President) that make up the agenda and sift through all the material that the full council will have to discuss.

On matters of academic policy the Council is advised by the **Boards** of the **Institute of Advanced Studies (IAS)** and the **School of General Studies (SGS)**²

(These are the 2 academic parts of the university). The School (SGS) exists primarily for the teaching of undergraduates and consists of 5 faculties (Arts, Science, Asian Studies, Economics and Law). The **Institute (IAS)** exists for the purpose of research and consists of 6 schools (John Curtin School of Medical Research, and the Research Schools of Chemistry, Physical Sciences, Biological Sciences, Social Sciences and Pacific Studies); we have very little to do with this body. There are no students on the **Board of the School of**

General Studies. However, since the Board does make policy decisions of direct interest to students, a **Board Liason Committee** has been set up (D1) which includes Faculty Deans, representatives of Professorial and non-Professorial staff and eight students.

There is also the **Professorial Board**³ composed of all the Professors of the University, both IAS & SGS. Its role is entirely advisory

Footnotes:

- 1. S.23 Univ. Act. Powers B "....the council

may ... appoint deans, professors, lecturers, examiners and other officers and servants of the uni., and shall have the entire control and management of the affairs and concerns of the University....."

2. BSGS Statute S2, 3. The Board is the principle academic body of the School. The Board may advise the Council on any matter relating to education, learning or research or the academic work of the University and, in particular, may make recommendations to Council in respect to - (a) establishment, abolition, combination or sub-division of Faculties....or of departments.... (d) the requirements of courses of study in the University. (g) the discipline of students in the University.

3. S15D(2) Univ. Act. Powers: "....may advise Council on any matter relating to education, learning or research or the academic work of the Uni."

Politics

WHO RULES CANBERRA???

Black Mountain is not just a passing unaesthetic creation of the PMG; it is a permanent illustration of Canberra people's powerlessness over decisions concerning their daily life and environment.

Canberra people and tourists must pay for the tower and in so doing destroy Black Mountain reserve and the Canberra people's access to it. We must pay because Treasury will not pay for a venture benefitting private enterprise.

CTC7 wishes to improve its reception at needless public expense because its facilities are not as good as those of the ABC. CTC7 is owned by John Fairfax and Sons, which also owns 2CA, through Macquarie Broadcasting, the Canberra Times and News.

150,000 Canberra people cannot compete.

What will others do for us while we sit around doing nothing for ourselves?

Let's see the other issues and take action!

The following details the evidence of financial and vested interests that are behind the Black Mountain issue.

Since the rate of Australian technological development might well depend as much on political decisions as on APO advice, there is a strong case for seeking the opinion of impartial experts, above all about overseas developments in these fields.

This would help the government to determine the advisability of housing Canberra's TV transmitting equipment in a structure which, quite apart from its controversial aesthetic and ecological impact, would be prohibitively expensive to demolish. If the government could see its way to the introduction of cable television and satellite communications by the end of the century, or somewhat thereafter, the case for siting reinforced concrete TV towers, with or without tourist facilities, on nature reserves and beauty spots would seem to be very weak; and the prospect for the eventual demolition of all the TV masts on Canberra hills would appear to be bright.

The achievement of co-masting by the use of public funds and the consequent entry of the APO into the tourist industry may, or may not, be in the public interest. But, whatever the case, it is a matter which

should have been discussed by the PWC and about which both the parliament and the people of Canberra should be clearly informed.

Would restaurant and lookout facilities be financially less viable on Mt Crace than on Black Mountain?

Para 11.1 (a) of the Environmental Impact Statement of the APO claims that "public facilities could not be expected to be a viable proposition at the Crace site". This claim is at variance with the assertion of the NCDC in paras. 3.09 to 3.12 of its submission to the PWC (PWC, Minutes of Evidence, pp. 56-7.)

Surely this question, which was unresolved by the PWC, merits further investigation, especially in view of the NCDC's expert knowledge of the future development of northern Canberra and its observations about the accessibility of a tower at Crace to tourists.

Would the capital cost of the NCDC's counterproposal be as high as the APO and the Department of Works claim?

The PWC and APO (EIS, para. 11.1 (A)) appear to have accepted without question the Department of Works estimate of \$7.5 million. Are they justified in so doing? Should both the APO and the NCDC proposal be costed by an independent authority?

How accurate is the APO's forecast of medium and long-term development of television transmission techniques in Australia?

In its EIS (paras. 14 and 15) the APO denied that future development of Cable Television and Communications Satellites would make masted television transmission (and with it, the proposed Black Mountain Tower) redundant in Canberra in the foreseeable future. The PWC's discussion of this topic was vitiated by its inability to obtain any technically qualified testimony other than that of the APO. (see especially, PWC, Minutes of Evidence, pp. 123-8)

Five contentious political, financial and technological issues were either inadequately discussed or left unresolved by the Public Works Committee:

Should the Australian Post Office be in the tourist industry?

The APO has not been entirely candid in Section 7 of its EIS, entitled Why Recreational Facilities for the People are Part of the Project. The restaurant and lookouts are not included in the tower simply as it claims to provide facilities for the people. The APO wants to embark, for the first time in its history, on the systematic commercial exploitation of one of its technical installations because it wishes to justify the use of public funds for a co-masting operation which is partly for the benefit of a private television company.

According to the testimony of Mr F.L.C. Taylor, Senior Assistant Director-General, Postmaster-General's Department, the Black Mountain Tower Project is conceived partly as a means of achieving the co-masting of the ABC-3 and CTC-7 television masts without involving the commercial channel in any capital expenditure. Co-masting has been regarded as desirable for a number of years largely because CTC-7 has suffered seriously from "ghosting" caused by the ABC mast. Senior Treasury officials have, however, informed Mr Taylor that "they would be opposed in principle to any suggestion of subsidising a commercial channel unless the costs could be amortised". (Public Works Committee, Minutes of Evidence, p. 143). This explains the project for a single tower, built with public funds, which simultaneously solves the co-masting problem, satisfies the growing need for radiotelephony circuits and other broadcasting installations, and provides a source of income from its lookouts and restaurants which it is hoped will amortise the capital outlay. To quote Mr Taylor: "Under these conditions, we can offer the commercial channel a shared service within the tower for co-masting at a rate which is within their capacity to pay. In other words, this is a way of obtaining co-masting. You might say co-masting is being partially paid for by the lookout fees" (PWC, Minutes of Evidence, pp. 12-13.)

BURCHETT ctd.

A significant comparison of the January 27 agreement and the 1954 Geneva accords, stresses the ceasefire in place. The territory won by recent DRV and NLF action remains under the administration of the PRG. In 1954, most of the territory the Viet Minh controlled was surrendered to the Saigon administration, so elections could be held between Viet Minh, Neutralist & neo colonialist representatives. The United States and the Diem regime repudiated these provisions, Diem ordering the arrest of those who supported the Viet Minh & Neutralists. There are three bodies to supervise the agreements. The Joint Military Commission, a quadripartite body of DRV., PRG., Saigon, US, and International Control Commission representatives. The International Control Commission (Canada, Poland, Indonesia, and Hungary), The National Council for Reconciliation and Concord, A tripartite, Vietnamese council, or representatives from the PRG., Saigon Regime & neutralist forces (Buddhists, Catholics, Intellectuals, students and peasants.

Phan Van Dong of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, DRV, in a conversation with Mr Burchett, stressed the key body to bring peace, in South Vietnam, would be the National Council for Reconciliation and Concord. The Neutralists would be the faction on the Council to facilitate rapprochement between the two opposing armies in South Vietnam.

He then described the other side of the agreements, their effectiveness to date.

The Thieu Regime is preventing the emergence of an effective third force. Since October 26, 100,000 to 150,000 "communist" sympathisers have been arrested and tortured. Mr Burchett emphasised, that arrest in Saigon, in every case he personally knows of, is synonymous with torture. At press conference's in Paris, leaders of the Catholic, Buddhist and student communities, have described conditions in Saigon prisons and produced lists of people imprisoned from their communities. (See the articles in recent issues of National 'U' for the documentary evidence);

There are agreement's for the release of POW's within 60 days and political prisoners within 90 days. The Saigon Government has been transferring names from the political prisoners lists to the civil criminal lists. An illegality impossible to prevent, because the Thieu Regime agreed to

hand over a list of political detainees to the military Commission, within 15 days of the ceasefire and this has not been done.

Within 5 days of the signing of the agreement, each prisoner was to receive a copy of a protocol, containing specific provision's on how prisoner's are to be treated. These protocol's have not been distributed.

PRG & DRV representatives from the joint Military Commission, have been stoned by angry "civilian's". A number of DRV officer's have been severely wounded in these attacks and 2 weeks ago, 4 of the PRG officials were killed.

At the first meeting of the quadripartite military commission, March 2, at Saigon airport, barbed wire surrounded the building, armed helicopters circled overhead and 4 truckloads of Saigon troops parked outside. There were 7 officials from the PRG and 7 from the DRV. They interpreted this display of force as intimidation.

All correspondents in Saigon are denied access to the PRG and DRV representatives. So news of the violations of the cease fire comes from the Saigon administration. Journalists attempting to contact the PRG and DRV can be expelled from Saigon. United Press International representatives were expelled, on March 7, for what the Saigon Adminis-

tration termed "the unobjective reporting of United Press International reporters".

Journalists covering the PRG areas have been reporting up to 500 bombing sorties a week, by the Saigon Administration. One report, in "Le Monde", described the shelling of a village by Saigon's artillery. The pretext was the flying of a PRG flag. The PRG representatives said they had no objection to the Saigon Regimes flag being flown in Saigon territory.

One of the important provisions of the treaty states the US, must dismantle all bases in the South. The US handed these to Thieu before the agreement was effective. The Saigon Air Force is now the 3rd largest in the world. The US therefore say "We have no bases in South Vietnam".

The PRG & DRV representatives have not taken this as definitive, according to Mr Burchett.

In an attempt to get more cooperation before US POW's are all released, the DRV suspended a scheduled release of US prisoners, till the US made more of an effort to control Thieu. These POW's were released on Sunday March 4, so presumably something was negotiated.

The major points Mr. Burchett account revealed are that the situation in South Vietnam is still unstable. There is still need for the anti war move-

ment here to publicise the plight of the political prisoner's in South Vietnam. The Saigon Government, seems to be controlled by the US in a neo-colonialist fashion. In May a PRG & DRV delegation is coming to Australia, at the invitation of the anti war movement. US bases, coordinating information for the military complex, left in Saigon territory and throughout Indochina are in Australia, at Pine Gap and North West Cape.

The ANZUS & SEATO Treaties, which provided the legal pretext for Australia's complicity with the US in Indochina are still endorsed by the ALP.

The ALP government recognises the Saigon regime but not the PRG. These issues must be publicised and pressure brought on the ALP, by the forces mobilised during the Moratorium campaigns, broad coalitions of groups and individuals organising mass demonstrations. These proved effective in the past and maybe necessary again, to ensure the US can not intervene, as it may well do, should the situation in South Vietnam deteriorate. The Australian Labour Party's policy on Vietnam is a vast improvement of that of the previous conservative government. Only concerted and continued action by anti-war forces, within and outside the ALP will ensure that our record of complicity in Vietnam and Indochina continues to be repudiated.

John Coleman

Omega the base issue

The present two American bases in Australia involved with nuclear defence - Pine Gap and Nurrangar appear to be simply early warning devices of the US. Whitlam has agreed that these bases should remain in Australia, although he will renegotiate the terms under which they remain. Omega is a different sort of base, with far more dangerous implications for Australia. On it, Whitlam has not stated his position and judging from the D-notice last week he does not want it discussed.

Here are a few public statements on the bases.

"The Liberal-Country party Government, in the face of mass evidence to the contrary, has persistently denied that an Omega station would be a nuclear target. Omega's military significance derives from its importance as a supporting navigational aid for nuclear submarines. There is overwhelming evidence to suggest that this side of Omega is more significant than its use as a general purpose navigational aid."

-Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister, Mr Lance Barnard, when, as Deputy Leader of the Opposition, he spoke at a Conference in Wagga, July, 1972.

"It is technically feasible for the band of very low frequency which Omega stations are transmitting to be varied and for simultaneous adjustments to be made to receiving sets. Instructions to this end, originating in Washington, can be communicated to Omega stations and to submerged submarines - to the latter via the North West Cape station and its counterpart at Cutler, Maine: with computers these changes are only a matter of seconds. Thus, at any moment, as a crisis unfolds, Omega can go secret and thereon frequent random variations of band can maintain that secrecy: American Polaris-type submarines alone can pick up signals for more accurate targeting fixes."

-Dr Robert Cooksey, "Australian Quarterly", March, 1969.

"The ultimate objective of the Sri Lanka proposal is the removal of all foreign bases from countries of the Indian Ocean. First step would be the exclusion of great power rivalries and the great power military presence from the Indian Ocean."

-On December 6, 1972, four days after the election, Australia switched and voted in favour of this proposal, made by the Sri Lanka ambassador at the United Nations.

"Space should not become a military zone and a new source of disaster to the human race. Australia should seek, and support, arrangements which will ensure the peaceful use of space for communications and scientific advance, and these arrangements should be under United Nations auspices"

-Federal Labor Platform, Launceston, 1971.

"Each non-nuclear-weapon State party to the treaty undertakes not to receive the transfer from any transfer or whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or of control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly..."

-Article 2 of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. One of the earliest acts of the new Labor Government was to ratify this treaty.

"The North-West Cape facility is frankly, openly and indisputably a communications centre through which US warships are kept in touch with each other and with their higher command structure. It is certainly, within the terms of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty which has now been ratified by the Government, a control centre for the deployment and possible use of nuclear weapons systems. Australia, under terms of the treaty, has undertaken not to receive a transfer of control, either directly or indirectly, over nuclear weapons systems."

-"Australian Financial Review" leader, march 7, 1973.

"There should be security about any defence installation, but while there should be security, there is no excuse for mystery. We can learn more about all these installations in US publications, the US Congress and US Congressional reports than we can be asking questions in the Australian Parliament."

-Prime Minister, Mr Gough Whitlam, when Leader of the Opposition, TCN Channel 9, Sydney, September 1969.

"It is right to co-operate with the United States in using the advantages of our size and site for communications and research in the space age. It is right to allow Australians to acquire and expand their skills which are basic in the new age we are entering. It is right to seek a new lease of life for Woomera. It is right that this should have been made a joint project. But it is utterly wrong to withhold from Parliament and the public the general purposes of this and the whole dozen facilities we are making available. It is wrong and absurd that the Government should make the secret appear sinister. It is not enough for the Government to justify decisions which may have far-reaching consequences for the whole future development of our defence policy simply by some meaningless mumble about the free world. It is not even a sufficient explanation to say that such installations are a necessary consequence of the ANZUS treaty. ANZUS should not be debased into a general cover-all for scientists or soldiers of any of the signatories they may choose to dream up. ANZUS is neither a cover all or a cover up."

-Mr. Whitlam, Hansard record, moving on April 29, 1969 an urgency motion deploring "The Government's refusal to inform

the Parliament and public of the general purposes and consequences of joint defence installations and facilities in Australia."

"Quite obviously these bases (Pine Gap and Nurrangar) are related to the US early warning and surveillance systems of Russia and China. It is just as certain that Russia at least is aware of what these bases do, and that it has its own early warning and surveillance systems."

-Mr Barnard, when Deputy Leader of the Opposition, to the Centre for Strategic and Defence Studies, Australian National University.

"...I don't know, nobody knows, the full implications of the North West Cape station"

-Prime Minister, Mr Gough Whitlam, Tuesday March 6, 1973, to the regular Tuesday press conference.

"Australia asserts the right of consultation in the great decisions of war and peace and should not allow herself to be committed to any course of action without consultation and agreement."

-ALP Federal Platform, Launceston, 1971

"The pressure to shape the Australian public's mind to accept American strategic interests in this region is immense. Mr Burns should ponder that before publicising actions which could stifle opposing points of view in the Party. I shall of course conform with his request, however I am unhappy about it and propose to raise the question with the Federal Executive."

-Victorian ALP Federal Executive member, Mr Bill Hartley, after Federal President, Mr Tom Burns, had instructed him not to publicly discuss defence issues.

Pine Gap and Nurrangur

The issue has been raised in Australia as to whether the presence of these two facilities is provocative and whether they would make Australia a prime target in event of a thermonuclear war involving the US.

First, in regard to Nurrangar, the past decade and the recent strategic arms control agreements between the US and Russia clearly demonstrate that Soviet leadership fully accepts and recognises the beneficial nature of reconnaissance from space.

There is no doubt that China, which has already launched experimental scientific satellites will deploy photo-reconnaissance types as soon as its technology permits.

The Pine Gap station can be considered no more provocative than the air defence radars which most nations, including Australia, Russia and China, have long deployed around their coastal perimeters.

No nation can object to the air defence/missile defence early-warning capabilities of another country unless it is planning a surprise attack and is deterred from attack by the presence of such facilities.

But if deterrence fails, and thermonuclear war breaks out would Pine Gap and Nurrangar draw thermonuclear fire? That is a more difficult question to answer.

But certain crucial constraints apply to any possible Soviet/Chinese strategies. For example, if the aggressor planned a pre-emptive strike, it could conceivably first launch a few missiles, or bombers, to destroy the stations at Guam and Pine Gap, before launching the main attack against US forces.

But if CIBMs are used to destroy the two stations, the launch of these missiles would first be detected by the early-warning satellite, and the warning would be flashed to the US depriving the aggressor of the element of surprise and risking a retaliatory strike by the massive US inventory of strategic weapons.

If the attack on the two stations were made by bomber, or other means, the very fact that both stations suddenly became inoperative at the same time would by itself suggest hostile action and thereby unwittingly provide 30 minutes advance warning of attack.

If an aggressor attempted to launch hundreds of ICBMs against the US at the same time a few were launched against the two early warning stations, once again the warning would already have been flashed.

A far more ingenious approach would be to disable the early-warning satellite itself. If the spacecraft suddenly stopped operating, US officials might be unable to tell whether it was a malfunction due to natural causes or the result of enemy action (To guard against the possibility, the US Air Force closely monitors and tracks all foreign satellites. Additionally, the USAF is now developing sensors for future satellites which could detect

and warn of the approach of potentially hostile "killer satellites.")

Russia has already experimented with killer satellites, beginning in October of 1968, in which pellets or other devices were used to destroy Soviet target spacecraft. The experiments were repeated in the autumn of 1970, and continued in 1971. But since the signing of the SALT agreements, and US protests over the experiments, they have not been repeated.

In regard to Nurrangar, its principal mission of detecting new or uncatalogued strategic facilities in Russia and China would have been performed long before the outbreak of hostilities.

While reconnaissance satellite photos would be useful in evaluating destruction of potential targets after hostilities, it seems unlikely that any of the participants would be in a position even to launch such spacecraft in the wake of the destruction following a major thermonuclear exchange.

The US Government has seen the rising tide of unpopularity of American facilities in some host nations and has recognised that political pressures could force their eventual closure. The role of the reconnaissance and early-warning satellites in providing stable deterrence against thermonuclear war is too vital to rest on such uncertainties.

For this reason, the US has already begun to consider a new satellite-based system which could directly relay reconnaissance photos and early-warning signals from spacecraft to other communications satellites which would then transmit the information directly back to the US.

The first of these new "relay" satellites could become operational late in this decade, making the US fully independent of all overseas space communications facilities now required for reconnaissance and early warning.

This independence of overseas facilities could add fuel to rising isolationist sentiments in the US, sparked in part by the consequences of the nations long involvement in South-East Asia, and generate pressures to contract American commitments to come to the defence of its far-flung allies.

US. technology writer
Philip J. Klass.

Education a breakthrough ?

HUMAN SCIENCES PROGRAMME AT ANU

In May 1970, the Vice-Chancellor set up a Working Party to examine a suggestion that a multidisciplinary programme on "The Study of Man" should be introduced at the University. This idea was based on the view that there is an urgent need for educational institutions to counterbalance the tremendous amount of effort that goes into highly specialised studies, with more effort aimed at bringing together knowledge from different academic disciplines and evaluating it in terms of the human situation on earth and of human social problems.

While this imbalance, which is a feature of both research and education today, is frequently deplored, the overall trend towards increasing specialism continues unabated. The world's expanding army of research workers devote more and more of their time to the study of ever-narrower aspects of reality, and educational programmes are increasingly characterised by fragmentation and specialism. It is no wonder our society's approaches to the problems which face it are so often narrow and misguided. Our understanding of human systems must always remain misleadingly, and often dangerously, incomplete so long as we ignore any of their important components, whether they be items that would normally be studied by biologists, anthropologists, sociologists, historians, psychologists or economists.

Of course, specialists, and appropriate specialised courses to train them, are absolutely essential for the survival of mankind in the modern world. Nevertheless, we feel that tertiary educational institutions fail in their responsibilities to the community when they make little or no attempt to integrate knowledge from the natural sciences, social sciences and the humanities, or to organise programmes aimed at providing a broad grasp of this integrated knowledge as it relates to human situations.

As might have been anticipated, the Vice-Chancellor's Working Party encountered many difficulties. Apart from purely organisational problems, considerable opposition was expressed against the proposal by many members of staff, opposition that was often quite vehement. The main objections raised were as follows: (a) that there is no need for any innovation in our educational programmes — (there is a group of people who seem genuinely unable to appreciate the disadvantage of the present imbalance between specialised and integrative studies); (b) that, in any proposed syllabus, some particular subject area (nearly always that in which the objector himself specialises) is not properly represented; (c) that multidisciplinary courses are too easy or too difficult for students; (d) that multidisciplinary approaches are wishy-washy, nebulous and lack intellectual (or scientific) rigour; (e) that, while there really is a need for this sort of thing, such

courses are so difficult to mount that they should not be attempted and (f) that multidisciplinary courses on the Study of Man would fail to equip students for a career.

These same objections occur again and again, in various forms and combinations, wherever proposals are put forward for multidisciplinary courses on aspects of the human situation. Most of them are very eloquently expressed in the debate in the Congregation at Oxford on the proposed Human Sciences Honours School in that University, according to an account subsequently published in the Oxford University Gazette.

The last four of the objections listed have to be taken seriously. We emphatically disagree with the notion that the proposed multidisciplinary courses would be too easy for students (i.e. that they would be "soft options"). Our concern is rather the reverse — we feel that integrative scholarship makes special demands on the student, and on his or her ability to organise material from different disciplines in a meaningful and rigorous way, since this integration cannot be left entirely to the lecturers and tutors, and useful integrative literature is sparse. Nevertheless, we certainly do not believe this to be beyond the powers of the interested student.

We can consider together the references to wishy-washiness and to the difficulties to be faced in preparing a good multidisciplinary unit. We

agree that integrative scholarship is difficult, and that many multidisciplinary courses have been failures, some because they were wishy-washy. Just as it is much easier to be a good specialist than a good generalist, so it is much easier to put on a good specialist course than a good integrative one. There are two reasons for this: (a) we are unpractised in the arts of multidisciplinary thinking and educating and (b) the process of extracting or distilling from different areas of knowledge just those essential findings that are really pertinent to a given situation, and integrating these various essentials into a meaningful whole requires a great deal of intellectual effort. It is only too easy to go off the rails.

Nevertheless, we believe that this extra effort has its compensations. Findings from one area of knowledge often take on an entirely new significance when considered alongside findings from other areas in the context of a given situation or problem, and the integrative process can therefore be fertile in generating new insights and hypotheses. In other words, integrative scholarship, quite apart from its social significance, can be intellectually exciting and rewarding.

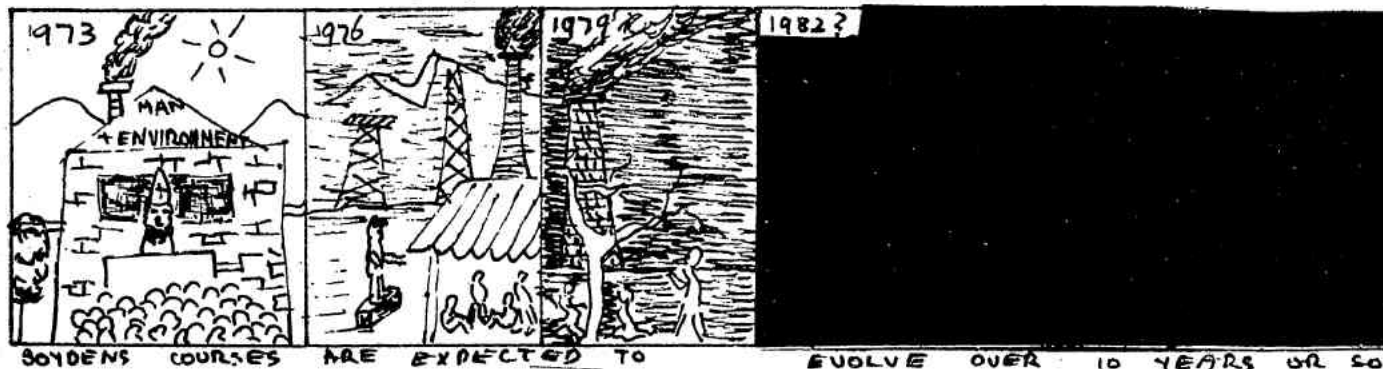
It was mainly because of these inherent difficulties that the Vice-Chancellor's Working Party insisted from the outset that a great deal of hard work must go into the planning and execution of any multidisciplinary courses on the Study

of Man that might be developed at the ANU. It is definitely not just a question of getting a multidisciplinary committee to sit round a table one sleepy afternoon in order to draw up a list of experts from various areas of specialisation, and then to invite these people to contribute to a series of lectures. A course organised in this way would almost certainly lack coherence and meaning, and would be a waste of time for students and staff alike.

The Working Party therefore decided that any multidisciplinary unit that might be introduced as a part of the proposed programme at ANU must have a full-time coordinator in charge of it and preferably someone whose individual research work involves integrative scholarship.

After a great deal of debate in the University, the Human Sciences Programme, as it has come to be called, was finally approved by both the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Science, in each case by a narrow margin. Soon after, on 11 August 1972, following a meeting of the University Council, it was announced that the Programme would commence in 1973, initially on an experimental basis.

Dr Steven Boyden



INTERDISCIPLINARY OR NOT — ONE VIEW

David Hirst.

"Since the environment is a system of relationships all forms of action should be planned on the basis of systems analysis, by interdisciplinary methods — the only means of grasping reality as a whole."

— The Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. Subject area iv. par. 74.

It is with the above knowledge clearly in mind that some organisations — ie MIT and CLUB OF ROME — approach the study of man and his environment. In the future it will be possible and necessary for corporations and governments to buy from these organisations information which will allow them to know the complete affect of their actions

on the environment and potentially on man himself. Thus we could understand the environmental impact of any economic or industrial activity. Systems approaches offer man a "High Court" able to judge the affect of all actions regarding the environment. The importance of these approaches is apparent and needs no further elucidation.

How then, does this view concern students at the ANU?

Intimately and immediately. One course commenced this year offers systems approach; that is the HUMAN ECOLOGY Course initiated through the long, painful and tenacious activities of Prof. Steven Boyden a biologist of international recognition.

The aim of this article is to suggest that interested students come together to ensure that this course now initiated becomes a serious and essential part of studies. That this is not the case at present cannot be denied.

While the ANU spends millions of dollars on gaudy tributes to miseducation and also vast sums on scientific equipment not needed for this course, this course fights under extreme difficulty even to be seen in operation. Without the dedication of Boyden it could not continue.

If one wonders why action should be directed against a vital study so concerned with man's future, one would be hard pressed to find reasons. May I however suggest a possibility.

It appears that this course is held in contempt by many of the ANU scientific and academic hierarchy.

Considering the struggle to survive, let alone to teach, in the face of vast spending on many other less relevant aspects of academic life this contempt becomes obvious.

Any contact with the course will assure students that at present the course does not operate with the usual academic freedom and sophistication. Maybe this should be the case as ideas do not require spending and cannot be stopped by misdirection of funds. However this vital field is left unaided by large scale spending and hassled by administration heavies, who apparently are trying to restrict it.

We need to understand the nature of the "politics of specialisation"; let me explain. This course attempts to give a holistic or non-specialised view of the nature of man and his environment. It encompasses probably every field studied at the ANU and conceivably some fields not studied at present. ie — Affect of technology on man.

Most professors and academics have spent their lives studying minute, specialised fields and such an approach would make their positions irrelevant and of the past. Those who do not follow the new approach must eventually be lost in irrelevancy as fewer cannot be stopped. Few men, naturally, are prepared to admit that their studies and life styles are obsolete; thus the holistic view is to them heresy and madness.

ctd page 8

Civil Liberties know your rights

BEWARE OF THE DRUG SQUAD!

"Drug" users, we hope you've been getting the message, to be bloody careful. The Canberra Drug Squad has been carrying out large numbers of raids during the last 3-4 months. And they're not just after the pushers; even if you get high only once a month or so you're in danger of getting busted. Whereas last year you could consider yourself fairly safe smoking the odd joint, not it is likely to land you before Mr Dobson S.M. whose "remedies" range from psychiatric treatment to fines of \$400 or more.

(We'll be concerned only with grass here. Obviously the warnings, suggestions etc, apply even more forcibly to those using harder stuff.)

One of the reasons rumoured to be behind this sudden vicious attack is that the Canberra cops want to write a paper on "how we cleaned up Canberra" for a big Interpol Conference here next year. Others say the Drug Squad has got nasty because Canberra pushers started selling heroin, which is what they're really after — though so far they have in fact busted mainly pot smokers.

Anyway, the evidence is crystal

clear: the Drug Squad is moving in a big way. According to the Canberra Times, during the first 13 days of March alone it arrested 15 people on 30 charges. In the 3 months to the end of February 20 people were charged, while in the year to 30 June 1972 only 23 people were charged.

Almost all of the recent arrests have been for using or possessing cannabis. There have been only 3 charges of using or possessing heroin, one of "disposing" it, 2 charges of using LSD and one of selling it.

Because most of this activity by our moral guardians has

been during the university vacation very few students have been affected so far. But the cops are no doubt rapidly building up a list of student pads, and we can expect a major blitz any time.

We don't need to point out the sickness behind this purge whereby large numbers of innocent people are suddenly being branded as "criminals", just because they enjoy being happy. If carried to its logical conclusion probably about a quarter of Canberra's population would end up in the courts, possibly including even a Cabinet minister or two. But obviously a major campaign

will have to be launched soon similar to abortion law reform. How about a mass "Smoke-in" in Garema Place one Friday night, or a public "confession" by all those who have ever smoked grass?

In the meantime the best advice is to BE CAREFUL. If you have grass make sure it is well hidden. When you smoke it lock all your doors and pull the curtains.

Above all, say nothing, be civil and remember that Long Bay is full of people who've opened their mouths.

IF YOU GET BUSTED

What do you do when you hear the knock on the door? (Yes, sometimes it really feels as if you're living in a police state).

The most important advice, though often the hardest to follow is, **don't panic**. If you're stoned let the least stoned person go to the door.

1. You should ask them who they are (if they haven't already told you) and what they want.

SEARCH WARRANTS

2. If they say they want to come in to look for drugs or whatever you have the right to ask whether they have a search warrant.

If they say they haven't got one, follow instructions as from (5) below.

3. If they do have a warrant ask to see it and read it. If the warrant obviously doesn't provide for them to search your house on that date again follow instructions as from (5) below if they insist on coming in.

4. (Note: It is in fact highly unlikely that they will have the required warrant, since to obtain such warrants, usually from a magistrate, is quite a

hassle for them. So it's absolutely vital that you challenge them on this point as it is almost certain that they will not be entitled to search you.)

CONTACT A SOLICITOR

5. If by now you still have the cops on your hands perhaps because it looks as though the warrant does actually seem to give them search rights, you must try to contact a solicitor immediately (see below on how to do this). Even if they seem to have the right warrant you should read out the warrant to a solicitor over the phone to check on this. Tell the cops that you just want to ring your solicitor and the chances are that they will go as soon as you head for a phone.

DON'T TALK

6. In the meantime **don't engage in any seemingly casual conversation with the cops or answer any apparently harmless questions**. Anything you say can be used as evidence against you. The cops are expert at getting sufficient information to convict you from just a few minutes of conversation.

You should tell them you don't want to answer any questions or make any statement (oral or written) until you have had legal advice. You may

give them your name and address but if you get raided at a friend's place you won't want the cops to have your name and address for further reference. Even if you think you are clearly "guilty" it's up to the cops to prove their case. Don't antagonise them but don't give anything away either.

7. **Don't believe any suggestions the cops might make that if you co-operate with them they will let you off.** They won't!

8. Don't start answering questions and then refuse to answer any more. In that case they can charge you with obstructing them. Just don't say anything from the beginning.

9. If in spite of all this they still go ahead and search the place you'd be well advised not to try to obstruct them physically (apart from anything else they are hefty guys) — but make sure you have witnesses for any such action and inform a solicitor afterwards. In fact it is important that you try to record the whole sequence of events and any conversation exactly as spoken as soon as possible afterwards.

10. **As long as you are not under arrest you are not obliged to go with a policeman to a police station for questioning.** But it is advisable to refuse to go only if you have a witness (not another policeman) who could later testify to the circumstances.

IF ARRESTED

11. If for any reason they decide to arrest you, don't resist. But ask them what you are being arrested for.

AT THE STATION

12. Even after arrest you are still not obliged to answer any questions except your name and address, at the police station or anywhere. If you still haven't been able to get hold of a solicitor you should keep pressing for this. The cops should either let you phone one, or they can phone one for you.

13. You must have the charge against you formally made & recorded without delay. Remember not to make a statement and any suggestion by the police that such a statement will make things easier for you is crap. After you are charged, you may be searched, have your photo, fingerprints and palm prints taken. Any money or property taken from you should be recorded by the police. Above all when under arrest do not be stirred or you'll be playing right into their hands.

BAIL

14. You are entitled to ask for bail. This may be with or without surety. It does not necessarily mean that cash must be provided, as you may have assets — or a person prepared to go surety may have assets. A cheque will not be accepted for bail.

If bail is refused by the police, or if you can't produce the stipulated amount yourself you should ask for a friend relative or solicitor to be notified. If this request is refused ask for the refusal to be recorded and raise the matter with a magistrate when brought before him.

15. The only situations in which it might help you to say a little are:

—If they find grass which you know has been planted on you, that you genuinely don't know anything about, say something like: "I will only say that I don't know anything about that. I have never seen it before. I will not answer any further questions until I have had legal advice".

—If you're genuinely "innocent" you could say: "I haven't any on me. I have not ever smoked the stuff". But don't try to start answering questions about whether you have even been present when grass has been smoked (unless you really haven't), about who was there ("can't remember" is not a very convincing answer), etc. — "until you have legal advice".

In these cases if they arrest

you deny your guilt but say nothing more.

WE MUST FIGHT BACK

Don't let the bastards scare you. Most of the time they're only bluffing and it's time we started standing up for our rights, especially for wrong laws such as those on cannabis, but we can only do this with the help of lawyers, don't try and do it yourself. **Contact a solicitor immediately if there is any trouble.** Don't worry about fees; most solicitors are reasonable if they know you have little money. If necessary help can be sought from Legal Aid. Anyway, solicitors costs will be much less than the fines being dished out at present and there's a very good chance that if you follow these instructions a solicitor will get you off. (Also, convictions live with you for the rest of your life and may prevent you from getting entry visas into other countries.)

HOW YOU CAN HELP YOUR SOLICITOR

1. Admit to nothing.
2. Do not sign anything.
3. Profess your innocence.
4. Write down everything that happened including conversation — as spoken.
5. Suggest that its important that the police have analysed the drug and it is in fact a prohibited drug. This is particularly important if the shit is home grown and remember it does grow wild.

HOW TO GET A SOLICITOR

If you use dope then you're likely to get busted this year. Therefore, get the name and home phone number of a sympathetic solicitor now. Ask friends for names or ring one of the numbers below (or try the Pink Pages). Be prepared!

IMPORTANT

If you or one of your friends are busted and carted off and you don't know what to do ring

487818 during business hours, or 477306 after 5 pm and weekends.

UNIVERSITY PHARMACY

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A full range of PRUE ACTON. Extensive selection of West Australian Boronia and French Perfumes.

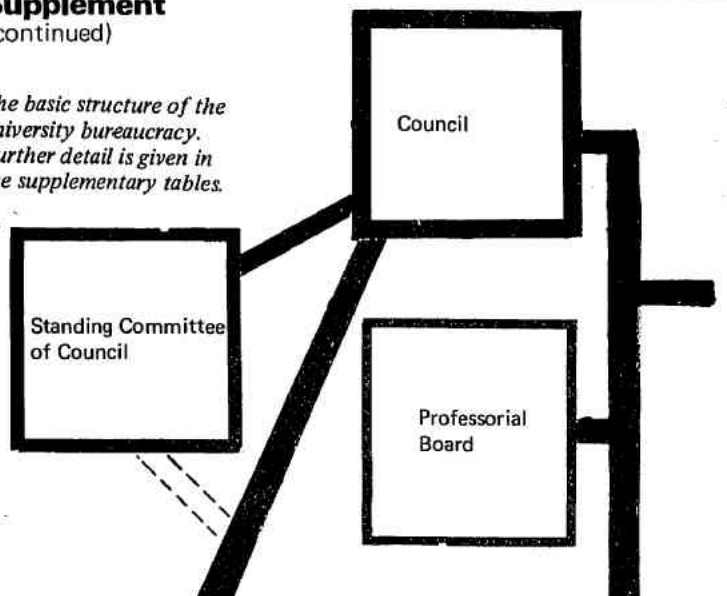
At the moment we have SELSUN, one of the best medicated shampoos, at \$1.18 for 2 oz (regular \$1.50), and \$2.18 for 4oz (regular \$2.82). Japanese made Pacific Colour Film, 126 x 12 at \$1.00 (regular \$2.00).

Remember, our prices apply to all on ANU Campus, students and staff.

Phone: 48 6887

Supplement
(continued)

The basic structure of the university bureaucracy. Further detail is given in the supplementary tables.



Faculties			
Law A, A*	FEC B1	Department B6	Students
Asian Studies A, A*	FEC B2	Department B7	Students
Economics A, A*	FEC B3	Department B8	Students
Arts A, A*	FEC B4	Department B9	Students
Science A, A*	FEC B5	Department B10	Students
Committees			
Liaison 1		Electoral Committees	
Summer courses 2		Time Tables	
Teacher Evaluation 3		Promotions	
Library 4		Structure of the University	
Graduate Degrees †		Establishment of Research Group	
Admissions		Study of Man	
Post Graduate Scholarships		† Joint Committee of BSGS and BIAS	
Prizes			

Advisory Committee	Standing Committees
Halls of Residence 1	Education 8
Student Welfare 2	Discipline 9
Bookshop 3	Appeals 10
Fees 4	Advisors on Legislation
Naming 5	Finance
Colleges Committee 6	Investments
Campus Radio Station Committee 7	Buildings & Grounds 11
Chancellors	(Users committees - ad hoc)
Superannuation	Arts Centre 12
General Salaries	New Union 13
Financial assistance for attendance at overseas conferences	Fourth Hall of Residence 14
University Fellowships.	

Faculty and Faculty Board	
John Curtin School of Medical Research	
Research School of Physical Sciences	
Research School of Chemistry	
Research School of Biological Sciences	
Research School of Social Sciences	
Research School of Pacific Studies	
Committees of BIAS (not listed)	
(No. undergraduate students).	

Deputy Chairman of the Board, one student appointed by the SRC (A) two students appointed by and from the student members of the Faculty Education Committees (A*) and various staff from other faculties

The powers of the Faculty (SGS Statute A7 & 8 (a)-(e): The functions of a Faculty are (in general).
a) to furnish advice to the Board of the School and the Professorial Board on matters relating to study within the faculty; and b) to encourage and maintain standards of scholarship, research and teaching, and to maintain standards of examination within the scope of the faculty.

- A Faculty may**
- a) make recommendations to the Board of the School with respect to:
 - 1) the introduction, alteration or cessation of courses of study of subjects in the Faculty;
 - 2) the syllabuses for such courses of subjects;
 - 3) the requirements to be fulfilled by students taking such courses or subjects;
 - 4) the academic progress of students;
 - 5) the approval of subjects and titles of theses to be submitted for masters' degrees;
 - 6) the appointment of examiners for theses submitted, and other work performed for masters' degrees;
 - 7) the acceptance or rejection of theses submitted and other work performed for masters' degrees, and the granting of such degrees.
 - 8) the time-table of lectures, classes and examinations in the Faculty;
 - 9) the matriculation of students, other than students enrolled for doctoral degrees, or for courses of research in the Research Schools of the Institute.
 - 10) the admission of students of other universities to status towards degrees in the Faculty.
 - b) enrol students in the Faculty;
 - c) exempt students in the Faculty from attendance at lectures, classes, and practical work;
 - d) exempt students in the Faculty from part of a course of study;
 - e) conduct examinations and publish the results of the examinations.

Board of School of General Studies table 2.

Faculty

A 1 student appointed by SRC from general membership of ANUSA.

A* 2 students appointed from the FEC to faculty.

FEC (Faculty Education Committee). Made up of one student and one staff member from each department in the faculty, plus the SRC representative from **A** above.

2. Council Committees Table 1

Under the full council (and its Standing Committee) we have 2 types of committees. I Standing Committee of Council; II Advisory Committee to Council.

1. Standing Committees. The Finance Committee, and its associated Investments Committee. This deals with all matters to do with University income and budgeting, and the management of investment of any reserves. At present there is no student membership but the SRC has been trying to have the SRC Treasurer put onto this Committee for some time.

Buildings and Grounds We have one student member here. This committee deals with any matters to do with new buildings, their siting and planning. Often they invite student opinion on matters that will affect students. Under this committee there are **Users Committees**; one for each new building, and they invite student membership from those that will have something to do with the building. These ad hoc committees look more into the functional aspects of the individual building not overall planning of developments as the B.&C. Committee does. **Education Committee.** Set up to evaluate education matters of great importance to Council, such as the abolition of fees, 4 year courses and part-time students. **Discipline and Appeals.** Hasn't met for years. **Advisors on legislation.** Advise council on the phraseology and drafting of legislative

instruments of the university.

2. Advisory Committees.

Halls of Residence. Discusses matters to do with halls of residence, principally: budgets, fees and admissions. **Student Welfare.** Discusses matters of student welfare, such as dental service, bicycles on campus, student work load and health and council services. **Bookshop.** Acts as a liaison between the Board of the Co-opt Bookshop and the University. **Fees.** Recommends the level of tuition fees to be levied each year. **Naming.** Lays down policy by which names are decided upon for all uni. buildings. **Colleges Committee.** Only a liaison committee, set up by the Vice-Chancellor if need be, for example; the setting up of a new College. (Note: the administration has very little control over the colleges). **Campus Radio Station Committee.** Functions: a) management over the station; b) appoint members to the more technical admin. committee of the radio station; c) report to council on budget estimates and on annual statement of income & expenditure.

Student Membership on Council and its Committees. (All appointments are for one academic year from date of appointment [usually in April] and are open to all students

Advisory

1. Halls of Residence: Undergrad. Rep. on Council, all JCRA Chairmen from Halls of Residence.

2. Student Welfare: President ANUSA, Pres. Sports Union, Chairman of Union Board of Management, SRC Welfare Officer, female undergrad. Rep., Rep. from Halls of Residence, Post grad. Rep.

3. Bookshop: Vice-President SRC, SRC Education officer, Union Board Rep.

4. Fees: President ANUSA.

5. Naming **6. Colleges Committee:** Both have one student appointed by the SRC from the ANUSA.

7. Campus Radio Station: Undergrad. Rep. on Council, 1 elected member of ANUSA, President of Radio Club, Secretary and Treasurer of Radio Club.

All other advisory committees have no representatives.

Standing

8. Education: Undergrad. Rep. on Council.

9. Discipline: Student appointed by SRC from the ANUSA.

10. Appeals: Undergrad. Rep on Council OR ANUSA President.

11. Buildings & Grounds, and the Users Committees: **12. Arts Centre.** **13. New Union.** **14. 4th Hall of Residence:** all have students appointed by the SRC from the ANUSA.

All the rest of the Standing Committees have no student representation.

3. School of General Studies table 2

In the School of General Studies there are 5 faculties (already listed). Each have roughly the same make up of students in the particular structure.

Faculties of Board of SGS. Working from the students up to the faculty board. First we have the

Department, these are not at present formally recognized by the university, except that the Head of a Department is responsible to the Vice-Chancellor and to Council for the administration of the Department. **Departmental Liaison Committees** exist in some departments with differing memberships and functions. Usually they are made up of several students from each subject in a department, that voice their and the student masses opinions direct to the Head of the department about anything that should be bothering the student in that department, (at present this is a very informal committee.)

Above the department comes the **Faculty Education Committee.** These committees are chaired by the Dean of the Faculty with equal numbers of students and staff representing each department in the faculty. (B1 - B5) The only exception is the Faculty of Law which has no departments as compared to the Arts Faculty which has 15 departments. (Note: the distinction in terminology between Forestry which is a department in Science, not a faculty. And Law which is a faculty, with no department). The powers of the FEC are "To advise Faculty on courses, course structure, examination procedures and such other non-personal matters which have a bearing on the problems of the Faculty and its work as the Faculty or Education Committee itself might determine. Proposal and suggestions are often implemented at this level and do not go up to the Faculty Board (except for noting at Faculty level)."

The Faculty consists of: all academic staff in the Faculty, the Vice-Chancellor,

Supplement
(continued)

B1 Law has no department, so the FEC is made up of 5 students plus the SRC rep.

B2 Asian Studies has representatives from these departments: Japanese, South Asian and Buddhist Studies, Chinese, Indonesian, and Asian Civilisation, plus a post grad rep.

B3 Economics has representatives from the departments of: Accounting and public finance, Economic history, Economics, Political Science and Statistics; plus the President of the

economics Society (or his representative).

B4 Arts has representatives from the department of: Classics, English, French, Geography, German, History, Linguistics, Pure Maths, Applied Maths, Philosophy; Political Science, Psychology, Russian, Sociology, Mediaeval Studies, plus the SRC rep.

B5 Science has representatives from the departments of: Forestry, Zoology, Applied Maths, Pure Maths, Biochemistry, Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Physics, Psychology, Theoretical Physics plus the SRC Rep.

Departmental Liaison Committees. B6 - B10

Membership of the departmental liaison committees is up to the appropriate department and the students in it. They do not legally exist in the University Act at present.

Student Membership on Committees of the School of General Studies.

Committees of the School of General Studies.

1. Liaison (already discussed in general explanation) is made up of the ANUSA President, SRC Education Officer, 5 Faculty Reps.

(one from each faculty).

2. Summer Courses discuss the types of courses the uni can put on during Summer, preferably aimed at non-uni audience. Has one student on it, appointed by the SRC from the ANUSA.

3. Teacher Evaluation set up to investigate means of evaluating the teaching competence of the lecturers. Has one student on it, appointed by the SRC from the ANUSA.

4. Library is a liaison committee between the library staff, academic staff and the students. Has one student on it, appointed by the SRC from the ANUSA.

All other committees of the BSGS have no student representation.

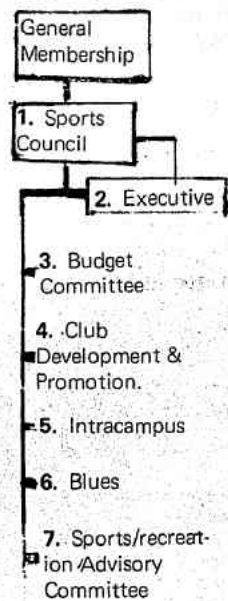
POSITIONS VACANT ON FACULTY EDUCATION COMMITTEES: for the faculty of Asian Studies, Law, Economics, Science, Arts.

For information see Bureau-cracy Supplement if you are interested in any of these positions. Please contact your department head.

SPORTS COUNCIL.

STRUCTURE of the Sports Union — its Council and committees

The Sports Union is governed by the Sports Council. Specialised committees advise the Council, and day-to-day running is undertaken by the Executive Secretary (not shown in this diagram).



Policy and Facilities of the ANU Sports Union.

General Membership: Every full or part-time student studying for an Undergraduate degree is a member of the Sports Union. Post-graduate students may apply for membership and no further fee has to be paid. Staff, academic and non-academic, and graduates of any University may apply for membership.

Policy: The responsibility of promoting organised sport and providing the opportunity for students to participate in recreational activities is undertaken by the Sports Union. The governing body, the **Sports Council** (elected annually in March, by the members), is responsible for determining policy, whilst administration of day to day affairs is undertaken by the Executive Secretary.

Sports Union Activities:

1. The fostering of affiliated sports clubs in local and intervarsity competition by providing financial, administrative and moral assistance. **2.** The provision of facilities for recreation and organised sports.

Facilities: In addition to areas catering for field sports, the Sports Union provides the following for members use: **1.** Sports Centre: Kingsley Street Hall has provision for basketball, volleyball, netball, indoor hockey and soccer, judo, karate and aikido. The hall is open weekdays for casual use when not scheduled for team practices or competition. **2.** Weight-training Centre, Kingsley Street Hall. **3.** Golf practice area, comprises a driving net, putting green and sand traps — all of which are floodlit for night practice. **4.** Tennis Courts, 11 courts (2 lit for night tennis). **5.** Ski facilities, combined with the Ski Club arranges concession ski trips to Thredbo and Perisher Valley. **6.** Squash Courts, to be opened soon on the north side of Sullivan's Creek. This area will initially comprise 6 squash courts and administration block. In later stages provision has been made for an indoor heated pool, sauna area, a multi-purpose gymnasium and other specialist areas.

CLUBS AFFILIATED WITH SPORTS UNION

Athletics, Australian Rules, Badminton, Basketball, Boat, Joggers, Caving, Canoeing, Cricket, Golf, Fencing, Hockey, Horse-riding, Judo, Karate, Kite Flying, Mountaineering, Rifle, Rugby League, Rugby Union, Skiing, Sailing, Skindiving, Soccer, Squash, Table Tennis, Tennis, Fitness Training.

1. Sports Council: The Sports Union is governed by the Sports Council which consists of (A) 9 elected members from general membership (including the 3 executive positions), (B)

1 Research student (Ian Tilley), (C) 1 Council nominee (J. Sharp), (D) 1 SRC Rep. (Vacant), (E) Secretary of Sports Union (Neil Gray). Administration of day to day affairs of the Sports Union and implementation of Sports Council decisions are undertaken by the Executive Secretary.

2. Executive: consists of the President, Vice-President, and Treasurer, elected from general membership. They look after short term decisions that may arise between council meetings.

3. Budget Committee: is made up of the Sports Council Executive and it makes the budget at the start of the Sports Council year (March).

4. Club Development & Promotion: is made up of 3 members from Sports Council, plus co-opted member of (out-side) special body. Club development and promotion Committee has specified tasks referred to it each year. In 1971, the finding of land for the Riding Club and in 1972 the tagging of Sports Union fees to the Semester System. Sporting Clubs in the University may affiliate with the Sports Union. They must do so if they wish to benefit from financial assistance, Intersarsity and office facilities.

5. Intracampus: is made up of 2 members from the Sports Council. Its function is the promotion of Intracampus competitions. An associated body that works with this committee is **AUSA**, The Australian Universities Sports Association. It is the co-ordinating body for the University Sports Union. It promotes University sports on a national level and deals with those problems common to all University Sports Unions. **Intersarsity Contests** are organized and controlled by the AUSA. Most sports are accommodated in IV contests throughout the year.

6. Blues: Is at present under construction. It is a Sub Committee of Uni. Council and decides on the awarding of Blues each year.

7. Sports/Recreation Centre Advisory Committee: It is made up of 2 Sports Council members, Burser or his nominee, 1 from Squash Club, 2 outside members. It is a standing committee which at this stage advises Sports Council on the management of the Squash Courts. Blues and half-blues are awards made for outstanding performance in sport. The main criteria are that the person be eligible to play in intersarsity and have played regularly with the University's first team.



This Supplement was prepared by Michael Marks

theatre

music

BICYCLES

There has been much interest among student regarding the use of bicycles as an alternative means of transport around campus. Bicycles are cheap, and non pollutive, afford easier access on crowded roads and take up less storage space. The exercise provided to sedentary students is beneficial to health and well-being. Moreover, bikes are easily decorated, made distinctive and colourful: travelling can become a gay and carnival-like experience.

Suggested schemes

1. A number of free bikes, gaily painted and clearly marked could be distributed around the campus. The provos of Amsterdam discovered this possibility some years ago. However, the disadvantages include theft and the lack of responsibility for the care of the bikes.

2. The provision of bikes by departments of the university such as that provided by Physics SGS has merit.

For both these schemes, a sufficient number of bikes would need to be provided. As to make the system viable and attractive as an alternative means of transport: the uncertainty involved in riding a bike to the JCSMR, and not knowing if it will be there for your return journey is a small problem.

3. Alternatively, the hiring or selling of bikes by the University could be planned. A sufficient deposit in the case of hiring would need to be charged to avert possible thefts. The selling of bikes cheaply seems to overcome this disadvantage, however we are then getting away from the original concept embodied in the free use of bikes.

Other problems arise when the repair of damaged bikes or the replacement of stolen bikes is necessary. Similarly, the storage and distribution of bikes poses problems.

The use of bikes on a large scale within the university would need to be accompanied by the provision of cuttings in the pavements, of bike racks, possibly even of separate bicycle routes from those roads now used by cars.

A meeting of the Bicycles Administrative Committee will be held on Wednesday 4 April at 10 am in the Committee Room of the Old Union Building. If you have ideas or suggestions about any aspect of the bicycles scheme, do come along; or see Helen Pringle, Richard Refshaug or Richard Moloney in the SRC Office.



Penny Chapman, as Mephistophilis, and Bill Ginnane, as Faustus, in rehearsal for "Doctor Faustus" opening on Tuesday April 3 in Melville Hall. Tickets available by phoning 462128 or at the Union Shop in the old Union. "Doctor Faustus" runs through to Saturday April 7. Performances begin at 8.15 every evening (Friday at 6 and 9.15 pm)

ATW

ATW 1973

Australian Theatre Workshop was established in 1971 as a focal point for actors, writers and directors in Canberra interested in experimenting with theatre techniques and working in a group workshop environment.

Since its inception ATW has staged "Norm and Ahmed", winner of the award for Best Australian Production at the 1971 Wagga Drama Festival, "The Fall of Man", the NSW country tour of "Rooted" by Alex Buzo, "Strip Tease" winner of the 1972 Wagga Drama Festival, and the popular production of the medieval morality "Castle of Perseverance".

This year ATW will be staging productions on a regular basis. These include Australian plays both established and completely new and recent overseas experimental work. The programme is; 'Offending the Audience'; 'Sadie and Neco' and 'Love Play', two New Zealand plays by Max Richards; Front Room Boys by Alex Buzo; a season of experimental plays by German author Peter Handke; a club tour of Alex Buzo's 'Roy Murphy Show' and the premiere production of 'Tilly Devine' by Sydney authoress Benwyn Claridge.

At the heart of the group's approach will be a series of

VISIT TO ANU BY GERMAN STUDENT CHOIR

A 50 strong German choir is to visit Canberra and the ANU early this April. The choir comprises students from the University at Munster, and it is visiting Australia, New Zealand and parts of Asia on a goodwill tour.

The Choir will be in Canberra between Wednesday 4 April and Saturday 7 April. The principal activities during this time will be a public concert in the Canberra Theatre on Friday 6 April and an informal lunch-hour concert in the new Union Building, in conjunction with the ANU Choral Society, on Thursday 5 April.

Students in the choir are keen to meet Australian students and have asked, where possible, for billets with local students. Approaches have been made to SCUNA and to members of the German Department to help in this but more billets will be needed to accommodate the 50 visitors. Students who can and would like to help accommodate members of the choir are asked to contact David Walsh in Room 25 of the Student Administration Building, or 'phone extension 3452, as soon as possible.

Billeting will most likely involve bed and meals from the evening meal on Wednesday 4 April to breakfast on Saturday 7 April. Those billeting choir members will receive 2 free tickets to the public concert and will also be invited to social occasions with the choir.

To ensure the success of this programme it is essential that ATW obtains the maximum support from people interested in the development of Australian Theatre.

Those interested should write to the administrator, Australian Theatre Workshop, PO Box 1379, Canberra City, or to Richard Refshaug or Tommasi through the

'SNUFFHOUSE REVISITED'

Highlights of last week's concert:

* Firstly, the performance of Country Radio, somewhat lessened in complexity since the personnel change, but still a first-rate example of how country rock should be played - Wally take note!

* The inane poetry and news flashes which amused some, sickened others, and was completely ignored by many.

* SUN. Throughout the night, the sheer ability of all members was on show, with everyone taking leads without losing the direction of the songs. The overall performance was excellent, but special mention must be made of Garry Norwell's excellent percussion, and in particular his solo, which, in my opinion, laid shit on Jim Yonge, from Pirana, from a great height.

* The final spontaneous 'Midnight ANU Blues' showed the rapport between the musicians and provided a fitting finale to an excellent evening.

In general, 'Snuffhouse Revisited' was a success, and I only have two complaints or questions to put to the organizers: When will we see Jeff St John? and, Where was the Gorilla?

SUNHISTORY

Three or four years ago, the band we now know as SUN was lurking, in part at least, in Wollongong under the banners of HOKUM JUGG and KING BISCUIT. At first, with the standard guitar-bass-drums-coval lineup, they played blues and rock with moderate local success. When augmented by the arrival of Keith Shadwick on reeds and flute, their material began to lean towards jazz. As their music expanded, they moved to Sydney, the bulging metropolis, in order to gain wider and stronger acceptance. Piano was added to the lineup, and at the first Fairlight Music Festival, SUN became officially risen. Their set was marred by drug busts and illness among the group, but the name remained.

During the next two years, the personnel changed frequently, original singer Ian Smith leaving, guitarist Alan Van der Linden 'asked to leave'; their replacements included singers Steve Phillipson and Renee Geyer, and American guitarist Chris Sonnenburg. These, too, failed to stand the test of time, along with others.

1972 came, SUN's first album, but soon after its belated release another change occurred, resulting eventually in the give excellent musicians who performed twice in the last month at ANU.

SUN is now:
Henry Correy - original member; bassist.
Keith Shadwick - reeds and flute; also an original
Garry Norwell - Drums (and how!), original member
Tony Slavich - guitar and piano; adept at both.
Starlee - vocals; came a long way since "New Faces".

Judging from their receptions at ANU, we could be seeing more of SUN in the near future, as they thrive on response and appreciation from their audiences.

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WOR

cont. from P. 5

Students should indeed feel sympathetic towards these men as this represents change likely to undermine their personal identity. This sympathy should not however prevent students from making sure a more realistic view comes into being.

The suggestion therefore, of the "politics of specialisation" starts to become apparent. This is a political situation in which the holistic view is revolutionary and confronts the status quo. The importance of interdisciplinary science becomes apparent when it exposes scientists forcing a selfish petty reaction.

Should then the ANU ignore this study which becomes more urgent by the second, and protect the established view? I think not.

Australia will have to eventually obtain the information, probably at the whim of organisations which represent a potential scientific cleric capable of offering us all physical knowledge necessary to the particular action (bet it economic, social, educational) at their price. You can be sure it will be high. High enough maybe to hold such countries as Australia to "information ransom".

Concerning this approach Australia is far behind much of the scientific world but has great potential. We have already much to do and thus have an interest in ensuring Australia works towards a systems approach to our problems and those of the world. That interest directly concerns the survival of all of us. We have a chance to become intimately concerned in our lives and studies of survival. We must remember that those not thus concerned are dead already.

RADIO ANU 1630

ALTERNATIVE MEDIA

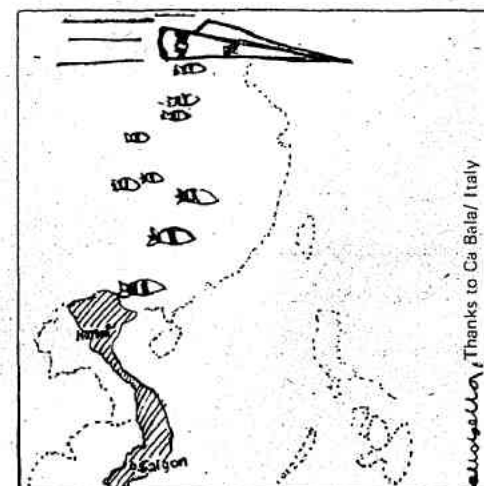
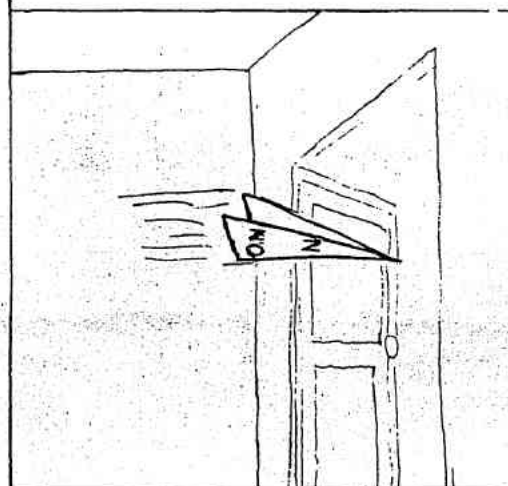
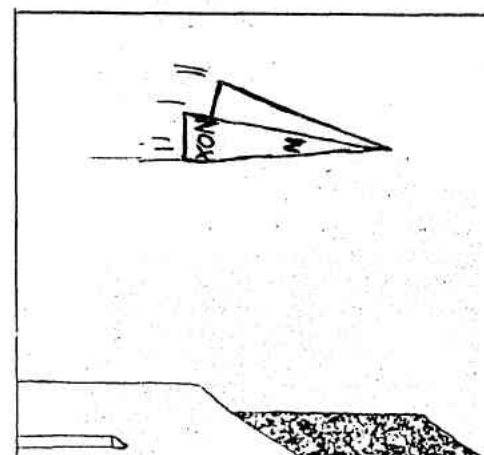
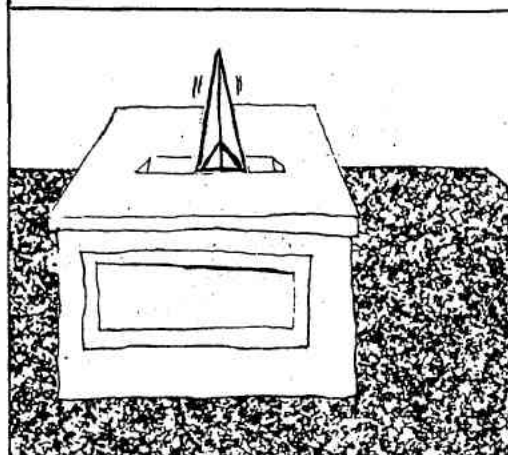
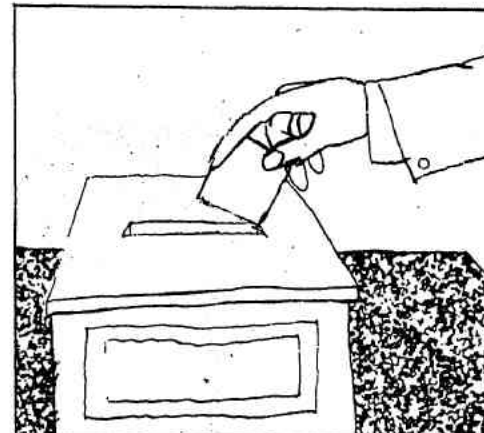
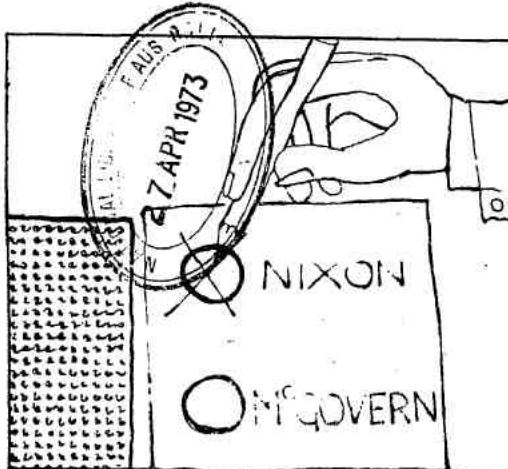
An interview with Program Director, Paul Barron.

"We seek to provide an AM station that will not duplicate existing programming already available on Canberra Radio Stations."

Very soon radio listeners may delight in an alternative to "Cheapest Fruit Sellers" on 2CA and Saturday races, Radio ANU on 1630 Kz. The opening schedule of Radio ANU will run six pm to midnight week days and 8 am to midnight Saturdays and 3 pm to midnight Sundays. There are plans to extend programming into the wee hours.

FEBRUARY COUNCIL

International House of Melbourne University was the venue for AUS February Council. AUS holds 2 Annual Councils' in August and February. February is broadly designated as a policy conference, August has the task of picking up the pieces after the first 7 months and electing the officers of the Union for the following year. Richard Refshauge, Craig Clayton, Helen Pringle, Andrew McCredie and Michael Marks formed the ANU delegation. Council this year saw a marked change in attitudes towards the Union, with a trend against over-bureaucratization, and towards more flexibility within the union and improving communication with the students who form the Union. A full report on the Council will be available soon. If you are interested in any aspect of Council (or of AUS) please feel free to contact any of the above people. Helen Pringle. Local AUS Secretary.



Thanks to Co. Balaj Italy

BOOK NOW
at
UNION SHOP
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münster student
madrigal choir

one night only

CANBERRA THEATRE
FRIDAY 6 APRIL
8.15 PM

A program of sacred music, madrigals and romantic and folk songs.

BOOKINGS ALSO AT:-

Canberra Theatre
Bourchiers at Kingston
Swing Shop, Woden Plaza.

Tickets \$3

Students \$1.50

WORONI'S WONDERFUL W-NOTICES

WILLING

New members will be accepted for the P.F.L.A.E.N.N.D. at midnight tonight in the John XXIII Chapel. Bring your own roses.

WHINGINGS

Interested in lower food prices in Union? Interested in keeping Hall and College Fees down? Any ideas to Union Board Sub-Committee on Bulk Foods c/- Union Office.

WANTINGS

Any student wanting to insert a W-notice in Woroni can contact the Business Manager c/- SRC office. Charge: 10c per line.

WEDDINGS

I want to marry some girl for two years in a Marriage of Convenience, so as I can receive an allowance from my Commonwealth Scholarship. I don't want to live with her, nor have any of the rights of a husband. Only want the marriage license/certificate so as to get the living allowance. Offer would probably best suit another Commonwealth Scholarship holder also in need of living allowance. At the end of our studies we could get a divorce or annulment or something. Please contact me.... thru. SRC Office. Address letter to M.1.

10% Discount on Selected lines

DICK ADAMSON pharmacy

MacPherson St O'Connor
(Next to Ampol Service Station)
- Just a short walk from campus

REVLON

INNOXA

Auto Suck

Do you spend uninteresting hours in your car? Do people at work treat you like a machine? If your loving friends, bars and magazines leave you dissatisfied—Auto Suck can make time in the car sexually exciting. Auto Suck's powerful vacuum suction plugs into your car cigarette lighter. Inner lifelike rubber synthetic lips cradle your pathetic penis for hours of pleasure.

\$35.00

Interested A. N. U. Members can expect an Autosuck Movement to expose themselves on campus with the announcement of candidate standing for SRC election.